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NOVEMBER 4, 1951.

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Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

U.N. Surprises By Compromise Over Kaesong

MUNSAN, Saturday (AP).— U.N. truce negotiators, in a surprise move today, proposed to the Communists that disputed Kaesong be placed in a demilitarized zone. A decision on the Communist-held city was the final main issue blocking agreement on a Korean armistice cease-fire line.

Communist negotiators at the Panmunjom talk apparently were cool towards the oral offer of the U.N. but a U.N. spokesman said the Communists "had not categorically" turned down the proposal.

He said the Communists repeated the reasons why they felt Kaesong and its surrounding high terrain should remain in their control.

The U.N. wants Kaesong situated about two miles south of the 38th Parallel, to protect the northern approach to Seoul, 24 miles east-south-east.

Brigadier General William J. Nichols said the Kaesong suggestion was merely "an oral statement of principle" by Brig.-Gen. Henry Shattuck, head of the U.N. armistice sub-committee.

The sub-committee will meet again tomorrow.

They are in tentative agreement on a demilitarized zone, a half-mile wide buffer zone on the eastern and central battle fronts. It runs almost entirely in North Korea and follows the present battle lines.

Even if the issue of a cease-fire is settled, the armistice negotiators must agree on three other difficult questions before the shoot-

ing starts: the exchange of prisoners and the return of missing persons.

The questions are: how the truce will be supervised, how to exchange prisoners and what recommendations will be made by the armistice negotiators to their governments.

7,000 at Teheran Communist Rally

TEHERAN, Saturday (Reuter).— A crowd of 7,000 gathered in Fawzia Square here yesterday to hear fiery speeches by leaders of the Communist-inspired Association for the Fight against Imperialist Oil Companies.

With police standing by the assembly chanted, "Long live Soviet Russia; the only powerful guarantee of peace."

Teheran Radio last night broadcast an announcement by the Persian National Oil Board that the Abadan refinery would restart work on Sunday.

In the world." Amid frantic applause and cheers they yelled, "We protest against Mossaddeq's negotiations in Washington; down with Mossaddeq who is obeying the imperialist orders."

One member of the crowd read a resolution demanding the expulsion of all American advisers working for Persia. "They are all spies," the resolution said. "The British Bank of Persia and the Middle East should be closed down."

The Persian Government must recognize Communist China. Political prisoners must all be released. A trade agreement with India and the Soviet Union must be signed without delay. No foreign experts should be employed by the Persian National Oil Company."

Before dispensing with individual points, the speaker quoted, "Down with Britain and America," then cast a huge drawing showing Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Attlee sitting under the shadow of the Kremlin.

Meanwhile, opposition newspapers here have launched a new campaign against the Government because of alleged failure to curb the activities of the Tudeh (Communist) Party.

They call for reforms and measures to raise the living standard of the poor. They also demand that they would have given their support to the Tudeh Party if it had not been under the direction of foreigners.

Accord Reached on German Pact

BONN, Saturday (Reuter).— West Germany and the Western Allies reached agreement on many essential points of a draft general treaty to give Germany a new status of partnership in the Western world, an official communiqué said here last night.

The communiqué was issued after a seven-hour meeting at Miehlem, near here, between Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, and the three High Commissioners.

Jerusalem, November 4

ISRAEL-FRANCE ASSOCIATION

The Israel-France Association invites its members and sympathizers to the recital of the French Pianist

MARCEL BY de MARTHE

which will be held on November 5, 1951, at 8.30 p.m. at the Horaz, Lebinim Hall, 6 Rehov Rehess (Dizengoff Square), Tel Aviv.

IN THE PROGRAMME:

BACH, BRAHMS, CHOPIN, RAVEL, DEBUSSY.

Foreign Policy Debate Today

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

Israel's policy of non-identification with either the East or the West in international affairs will be reviewed in the Knesset today in the light of the recent talks with Western diplomatic representatives on the establishment of a Middle East Command.

The foreign policy debate which will be opened by Mr. Meir Sharrett is also expected to cover the questions of reparations from Germany, the loan, grant-in-aid from the United States and the issues arising out of the Palestine Conciliation Commission talks in Paris.

Communist negotiators at the Panmunjom talk apparently were cool towards the oral offer of the U.N. but a U.N. spokesman said the Communists "had not categorically" turned down the proposal.

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Hakirya Talks Concluded

The Hakirya deliberations on foreign policy and security questions, held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister over the week-end, have been concluded, it was announced in Jerusalem last night.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Meir Sharrett, Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; Messrs. Eliyahu Elath and Eliash Sasson, respectively Ministers to London and Istanbul; Mr. Y. Limon, Minister to Australia; the Chief of Staff and his Deputy; and the Military Attachés in Washington, London and Istanbul, participated in the talks.

Mr. Elath and Sgan-Aluf Katriel Salomon, Military Attaché of the London Legation, arrived by El Al after midnight on Friday and were at the Saturday session only.

Mr. Elath will attend the Knesset foreign policy debate and return to London in a few days.

The other diplomats with posts abroad will also return to their posts shortly, after having clarified certain issues which were not covered during the conference.

Syria Takes Milder View of SACME

BEIRUT, Saturday (Reuter).— The Lebanese newspaper "El Hayat" today quoted Syrian Prime Minister Hassan Hikim as saying the proposed Middle East defence pact would make possible bargains limiting Israel's expansion, obtaining financial aid and solving the grave problems confronting Syria and the Arab world.

The Syrian Prime Minister also declared, according to the newspaper: "I shall not compromise with the street to gain cheap popularity exposing Syrian independence to danger."

The next step, Dr. Benner said, was for an Israeli technical mission to come here and supervise the actual purchases of ships, rolling stock and power plants that the new state needs.

During their visit here, Dr. Benner and Mr. Tal conducted an exhaustive survey of Japanese factories, shipyards and mines. "We were frankly surprised at its industrial advancement," Dr. Benner said.

The first sizeable Japanese shipment to Israel — 147 tons of copper and 14 tons of brass for the Palestine Electric Corporation — is to leave Yokohama later this month. The purchase, worth \$214,000, was made through Eisenberg and Company.

Schuman Sees Major Allied Peace Bids

PARIS Saturday (Reuter).— The French Foreign Office today declined to elaborate on Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's forecast of sensational Allied peace moves in the next few days.

At Brest, Brittany, last night, Mr. Schuman said: "You will be faced in a few days with moves of the three Allies in service of the cause of peace which, I think, I can say will cause a sensation."

M. Schuman said the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, will make the peace offer. It is understood the offer will include a final peace plan for Korea, a new world disarmament programme, U.N.-supervised elections in Germany for the country's unification, and an expression of willingness to meet again with the Soviets and an agreement on outstanding issues.

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The questions are: how the truce will be supervised, how to exchange prisoners and what recommendations will be made by the armistice negotiators to their governments.

For example, it is not clear whether the Israel Army, if it forms part of the Command, would have to be committed only to defend the borders of this country or to move to the defence of other Middle East countries if attacked.

The Western diplomats, it is understood, have been impatient with the Government's requests for detailed information and with Israel's fears that concessions might be made to the Arab states at the expense of Israel, or that arming the Arabs might threaten this country.

Their reasoning was as follows:

• The Middle East is threatened with a deluge, and measures to stem disaster cannot wait for the settlement of internal disputes.

• The sponsors of the Com-

mand have proved to be Israel's staunchest friends and can be relied upon to assure that this country will not be let down.

• Israel is a sovereign state and no foreign power can make concessions at her expense without the consent of the government, and finally.

With the situation not any clearer than that, the government may not be ready today to clarify its stand. Thus, the Opposition may be left to lead the argument, with Mapam condemning the talks with the Western powers as a "final sell-out to the imperialists" and the right-wing opposition, who in principle favour association with SACME, calling for a more forthright policy.

Reparations Issues

With regard to reparations, there are two issues: whether reparations should be sought from Germany, and whether direct negotiations should be opened with the Bonn Government.

To some extent, the division here cuts across party lines. At least the General Zionists and the Mapam group are in agreement.

The Western diplomats, however, are also divided amongst themselves, but the coalition parties will probably be bound by collective responsibility, once the Cabinet and the Foreign Ministry have agreed to seek reparations.

With regard to the P.C.C. talks, there will be pressure to discontinue them. Mapam and the Communists object in principle to negotiations with the Arabs through the medium of the Western Powers, but other members also believe that the P.C.C. talks are futile. The Government will probably continue to press for a truce in Syria, and the P.C.C. will demand that the Arab states accept a truce in Syria when they agreed to discuss the settlement of Arab refugees with the P.C.C.

Meanwhile, opposition newspapers here have launched a new campaign against the Government because of alleged failure to curb the activities of the Tudeh (Communist) Party.

They call for reforms and measures to raise the living standard of the poor. They also demand that they would have given their support to the Tudeh Party if it had not been under the direction of foreigners.

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Yad Hashoa
WELCOMES YOU
TO ISRAEL
C.R.
JERUSALEM 101
TEL AVIV 2039
HAIFA 4876
HADASSAH CLUB FOR
OVERSEAS VISITORS

Social & Personal

The visiting delegations of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) were guests of honour last night at a ball at the Shalom Hotel, organized by the General Travel Association of Israel.

The delegations are from the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Soviet Union.

The delegations are staying in Tel Aviv for Paris tonight to receive the awards.

Mr. Harry L. Rubin, the chief executive of the Mira Trading Co. Ltd., has returned from a business trip to the U.S. and Canada.

Mr. Max H. Hahn, the British Minister, will lead a wreath-laying ceremony and short service in honour of the fallen of two World Wars at 11 a.m. on Sunday, November 11. The public is welcome.

Major Tel, the Dutch pianist, will give a recital of works by Bach, Beethoven and Schubert at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow at the Beagle National Museum in Jerusalem.

Magistrates' Courts

May Not Try Profiteers

The Magistrates' Courts have no jurisdiction to try offences committed against Anti-Profiters' Regulations.

The Jerusalem District Court ruled last week that only Anti-Profiters' Tribunals will now be able to try such cases.

The judgment was given in favour of Mr. Raphael Sandler, of Jerusalem, who had been sentenced to a fine of £1,150 by the Magistrate's Court for profiteering.

Mr. A. Wiener, representing the appellant, pleaded that the section of the Anti-Profiters' Regulation of 1944 which gave the Magistrates' Courts power to deal with such offences, was repealed by a later Regulation in 1948.

Mr. Wiener said that in 1948 special three-man Tribunals were set up to deal with profiteers, and according to this law, they were to have exclusive authority over offences committed against it.

For the Attorney-General, Mr. I. Winter argued, however, that the Regulations of 1948 had merely suspended the authority given to Magistrates in 1944 and that in 1948 the legislation had restored the old powers.

The Court, composed of Judges Rosenberg, Tomashov and Goldstein, decided that Mr. Wiener was right and that a law once enacted cannot be revised by implication.

The law did not explicitly give the Magistrates' jurisdiction anti-profiters' cases.

Education Budget

The Ministry of Education and Culture's share of the national budget has risen from six per cent at the founding of the State to 12 per cent in the current balance sheet, it was stated at a meeting last week of Chief Inspectors and Directors of Departments in the Ministry, with Professor Ben Zion Dinurin, the Minister, in the chair.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491-11 HAIFA: 101 TEL AVIV: 104, 105 & 106 M.
NEWS: 7 a.m., 1.30 & 4.30 p.m.; 10.30 p.m.; Arabic Programs and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programs (including News); 7 a.m., 1.30 and 7.30 p.m.; French 2 p.m.; 5.30 a.m. Service; 6.30 Exercises; 6.45 a.m. Chorus; 6.45 a.m. 1.45 Chorus; Music; R. A. Music; 8.30 Close Down.
TEL AVIV: Magen, 77 Allenby; 3097-1111; 106 Dizengoff; 4177-2200; 22 Flamingo; 5007-1111; 22 Zion; 28 Horvot; Zion; 2200; 21a Rehavia; 21a Galkina; 19 Rehavia 4; 5002.
HAIFA: Shulam, 1 Maimon; 2200; Klyves Shulam; 2111; 7200.

Half of Traffic Accident Casualties Are Children

It is the idea of the country's accident record during the year, stand at any street corner and count the passing vehicles. For every 10 cars that go by, one person is either killed or injured. It is in the only country where more than half the victims are young children.

The Traffic Safety Section in the Ministry of Communications is intensifying its safety drive in cooperation with the Police. It is to today, spot announcements featuring safety signs will be broadcast over Kol Yisrael. More, lantern' signs will be made available more often to movie theaters for display during intervals.

The slogan and most dangerous factor is public safety.

The simplest rules of safety are easily learned by pedestrians and drivers. The organization of traffic safety, especially to cities and towns have flourished, and only in Haifa has been relatively inactive.

But the biggest and most dangerous factor is public safety.

The simplest rules of safety are easily learned by pedestrians and drivers. The organization of traffic safety, especially to cities and towns have flourished, and only in Haifa has been relatively inactive.

The gift is the result of the initiative of the Swedish Society of Friends of Jews.

Agriculture Minister Norup lent his support to the butter campaign, saying that "since Swedes have been favoured in many respects" both materially and morally, they feel duty-bound to help people in want, wherever they may live in this torn-up world." Similar campaigns are under way in other countries.

FROM FRIDAY'S PRESS**Public Support Seen for Histadrut in Bus Cooperative Merger Fight**

Although the fight between the Histadrut Executive and the newly-established transport cooperative is an internal struggle for power, the public is not disinterested and its sympathies are with the Histadrut, writes "Haaretz" (Independent). There is no essential difference between the private enterprise and the cooperative in their attitude towards the consumers - both wish to get maximum profit. Histadrut enterprises have the capitalist and monopolistic tendencies of capitalist firms, although this is contrary to socialist theory.

The fight for control by the Histadrut Executive must be regarded as an effort to preserve the progressive character of collective economy.

It is not at all certain whether the Histadrut will carry the day. Eshed will prove stronger at present, but there is no doubt that in the long run the interests of the consumers will be of decisive importance. If they are not preserved, the public will make use of its democratic rights. The one result of the process of concentration of collective capital is nationalization, the paper declares.

Public Monopoly

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) stresses the key position of transport in national economy and welcomes the merger of the cooperatives. However,

the paper says, the main difference between a cooperative and a private firm is not that the latter is owned by one man and the former by many. There are cooperatives of only half a dozen members and private firms with many more owners.

The first and foremost aim of a cooperative is to provide reasonable wages and working conditions to its members, while private firms wish to make maximum profit. If the new cooperative acts like a private undertaking, much more harm than good will come out of the merger. The cooperative should be a public, not a private monopoly. The members of the cooperative should realize that they will not succeed in the long run without public support and sympathy.

"David" (Histadrut) welcomes the Army's decision to take over the 21st numbered and six other armoured tanks this winter.

EMERGENCY PHARMACEUTICALS

JERUSALEM: Yosef, Nahama Yehuda; 2781 Rehavia; 22 Unzikhin; 4702.

TEL AVIV: Magen, 77 Allenby; 3097-1111; 106 Dizengoff; 4177-2200; 22 Flamingo; 5007-1111; 22 Zion; 28 Horvot; Zion; 2200; 21a Rehavia; 21a Galkina; 19 Rehavia 4; 5002.

HAIFA: Shulam, 1 Maimon; 2200; Klyves Shulam; 2111; 7200.

Counter-Measure

Egypt is at present using the sterling surplus arising out of her trade with Britain as well as the recent sterling releases to cover her deficit with the rest of the world and it is felt here that a move to terminate this source of sterling income might be a useful counter to any economic measures the Egyptian may shortly take.

Emergency Pharmacies

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Education Budget

The Ministry of Education and Culture's share of the national budget has risen from six per cent at the founding of the State to 12 per cent in the current balance sheet, it was stated at a meeting last week of Chief Inspectors and Directors of Departments in the Ministry, with Professor Ben Zion Dinurin, the Minister, in the chair.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491-11 HAIFA: 101 TEL AVIV: 104, 105 & 106 M.

Walter Ryan, 180 The Last Train; 106 Dizengoff; 4177-2200; 22 Flamingo; 5007-1111; 22 Zion; 28 Horvot; Zion; 2200; 21a Rehavia; 21a Galkina; 19 Rehavia 4; 5002.

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TELEVISION

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	11	12	13	14	15	16
Clouds	52	50	50	50	50	50
Highs	58	57	56	55	54	53
Lows	52	51	50	49	48	47
Tel Aviv	52	51	50	49	48	47
Lydd Airports	47	46	45	44	43	42
Jerusalem	58	57	56	55	54	53
Haifa	56	55	54	53	52	51

Winds: North, light, variable.

Visibility: 10 miles.

Clouds: 50%.

Temperature: 50° F.

Humidity: 50%.

Wind: 10 mph.

Clouds: 50%.

Temperature: 50° F.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Sunday, November 4, 1945
Moskva 8, 4712. Tel Aviv 8, 4721

THE British Government
is facing a situation just as
gloomy in its way as the
depression of the early
thirties and
BRITAIN'S just as dan-
gerous as the
ECONOMIC Blitz German air
attacks of the
early forties. Now that the
election fog is clearing,
the difficulties of debts abroad and shortages at
home, of heavy rearmament and the rising cost of living are coming back into sight. The new Government's first and most unavoidable task is to prepare for Britain's most critical winter since 1947. A serious fuel crisis is not only possible but likely if the weather in January and February is severe.

Added to these difficulties the Government faces a trans-
port crisis which in cold
weather could multiply the
consequences of the fuel
shortage threefold. Though
more coal is being mined
than used, the railways have
neither the men nor the equipment to carry it without long
and disruptive delays. Many
of these ills could be eased
if there were enough steel
both to rearm and to man-
ufacture new equipment for
industry. But there will be
neither enough iron ore nor
enough German steel scrap
to provide the necessary raw
material to keep Britain's new
steel mills running at top
capacity.

All this might not daunt
the Churchill Government if
it could see ahead of it the
spring and an end to these cold-
weather troubles. But the
biggest cause of anxiety in
Britain today is not the
minor and temporary irrita-
tions of power and gas cuts
or fewer trains — it is the
high cost of living. By now
the shops have had time to
reflect higher world prices
for imported wool, cotton, tin
and other raw materials. From
now on it is wages which
will be the biggest threat to
economic stability. Unless the
Government can prevent another
round of wage increases,
prices in Britain are bound
to start another circle in the
fatal inflationary spiral.

This problem of wages and
inflation would not be so
acute if Britain were not
committed to a huge rear-
mament programme — and
if, on top of that, the country
were not falling into debt
with its foreign trade. For
the first time since 1947 Britain
is failing to pay its way, not
only with the U.S. and
the dollar area but with both
the sterling countries of the
Commonwealth and its fellow-Europeans. Exports must
be increased if Britain is to
live and to carry on her vital
role of workshop and manufacturer to the world
overseas, and today's reports
suggest that Britain may be
forced to adopt the Bevanite
solution of cutting arms pro-
duction, unless Washington
decides to give Britain much
greater assistance than has
so far been planned.

In any case, production in
industry must be raised, and
consumption at home must be
forced to a lower level. Theoretically Mr. Butler might do
this by raising taxes. But taxes
are already taking forty per
cent of Britain's national in-
come — way over the top
limits which economists be-
lieve practicable for any State
in peacetime. It could be done
by drastic cuts in food sub-
sidies or the social services, or
by freezing wages by law and
allowing prices to rise till
people stopped spending. The
Government has the unenviable
job of choosing which of these
unpalatable remedies to apply
to an economic situation as
serious as any Britain has
faced since the end of the war.

The Labour Opposition is, by
comparison, in a happy position.
When the new House of
Commons convenes on Tuesday, the
75-year-old Premier will
have to tell the world how much
sweat and tears he will have to
demand of Britain to meet this
economic blitz.

B.G. Warns 'Aliyah' Depends on Funds

WASHINGTON, Saturday
(UPI). — Prime Minister David
Ben Gurion warned yesterday
that a serious shortage of
funds "can drastically impede"
Israel's vast immigration pro-
gramme.

The Premier's statement
was contained in a cable to
Mr. Rudolf Meissner, Native
Chairman of the United
Palestine Appeal, who released
it on the eve of a two-day
conference here to devise plans
for helping Israel solve her
severe economic problems.

MOBILE ORCHESTRA BRINGS MUSIC TO MA'BAROT



A ten-man orchestra, organized by Mr. A. Josiphon and under the leadership of Mr. Y. Miron, is now touring the ma'barot. They are shown above at KESSEL, in the Jerusalem Corridor. In the distance is the Haruzi ma'bara. Photo by Weiss

New Makers of British M.E. Policy

By JON KIMCHE

LONDON.—WHO will be the men to shape the new Government's Middle Eastern Policy? Before I list their names, a few things about the general position of the Conservatives and the Middle East must be stressed.

During the last two years the Conservatives have become far more Middle-East conscious than the Labour Party. To the fighting in Palestine both—with individual exceptions—adopted much the same attitude. Since then, the Labour Party has become increasingly disinterested in the Middle East, while Conservatives have become steadily more concerned.

One reason was that in the Labour Party there were less than six members with any real knowledge of the area. There were others—particularly some of the Jewish M.P.s—who were so partisanly

Zionist that they carried no weight whatsoever, even with their friends. Men like Crossman, who knew something about the Middle East, dropped and changed so often that they bore little influence with the Government and even less with the Foreign Office.

Conservative Experts' The position in the Conservative Party has been different. Here was a tradition of interest in the Middle East; many of the so-called experts and authorities are associated with the Party. Since the end of the Palestine war, these men worried about the effects of Israel on the general structure of the Middle East and formed, some nine ago, a Conservative Middle East Committee embracing members of both Houses.

These Conservatives are almost all ex-foreign office officials or Ministers who had direct experience in the area, if not with the Foreign Office Service, then in the Army. They influence on policy is British policy vis-a-vis the bound to be greater than that of any similar Labour body terms, an anti-Arab and pro-Zionist of the Foreign Office.

Support for Israel It is worth while looking at the composition of the Conservative Middle Eastern Committee. It is headed by two retired Foreign Office officials of standing, Lord Killearn, British Ambassador to Egypt from 1938 until 1947, and Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, considered the Foreign Office's outstanding Middle East authority during the war years.

The rest of the Committee is comparatively young, apart from the new Foreign Secretary himself, Eden, though not a member, has been very close to the Committee. Among those listened to are two sons of two famous men: the 39-year-old son of the one-time High Commissioner of Egypt, Lord Lloyd, and 22-year-old Julian Amery, son of the one-time Colonial Secretary. These two stand for an aggressively

modern policy. Their influence on policy is British policy vis-a-vis the bound to be greater than that of any similar Labour body terms, an anti-Arab and pro-Zionist of the Foreign Office.

Arabs To a large extent their views are shared by most of the more influential members—Brigadier Head, Fitzroy MacLean and Anthony Nutting.

These argue that the only possible British policy is support for Turkey and Israel and a firm line with any Arab opposition.

A second group inside the Committee carries rather more weight with the Foreign Office.

Among its members, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, one-time Minister in Cairo and until now secretary of the Conservative Shadow Cabinet, is foremost.

He is supported by Mr. W.W. Astor, son of Lady Astor, who returns to Parliament after an absence of six years. He was

an absence of six years. He was